THE SPENCER CASE.

Important Evidence Taken Before the Committee.

How an Army Adventurer Became United States Senator from Alabama.

POLITICS VS. TRUTH.

Drugging and Drubbing, Coercion and Lying.

A committee appointed by the late Alabama Legislature has recently completed an investigation into the means used to procure the re-election of George E. Spencer to the United States Benate from Alabama in 1872. Testimony, most of It of republicans who were at the time Spencer's triends and agents, shows that bribery, corruption, common cheating and intimidation by the herp of United States troops were the chief means used to secure Mr. Spencer's success; that Spencer was at the time the dispenser of federal patronage in Alabama and made promises of federal appointments to gain support; that he used his power with the inderal authorities at Washington to procure United States troops, which were used to intimidate voters; that he kept a free waistey shop in Montgomery for his friends, and that he manced United States officers, his allies, to use money of the government to further his election. We present below extracts from the evitence before the committee, which show how they managed election matters in Alabama. It should be understood that when the Legislature was about to meet the republicans drew off into I separate body, which met, not at the Capitol, but at the Court House, and set up for itself as a Legislature, and it was this body which Spencer controlled, and by holding it in hand compassed sis election by managing a fusion of the two Legislatures at the proper time, in order to secure a "quorum" in the sham or Court House Legislature several men took seats in it who and no right at all to a seat, and who, when the two bodies came together, did not even make claim to sears. Thus W. R. Chisholm, the Senator in the Court House Assembly, from Limestone county, testified that he now holds the office of Inspector of Customs at Mobile: that he ran for the Senate in Limestone county in 1872; does not know how many votes he or als opponent received in the canvass; went to Montgomery on receipt of a communicationcan't tell from whom-informing him he was elected, and that he might be seated by going to Monigomery; he went, and was seated in the Court House Assembly soon after arriving in Montgomery; never held any certificate of election, and never contested the seat of Senator Coleman in the fusion Legislature; Mr. Coleman held a certificate of election and held his seat in the fusion Legislature; Chisholm never applied for a seat in the lusion Legislature; Spencor was choice of the re-unitean party for United States Senator, and controls the federal pat. ronage in this State; knows the fusion Senate at teorganization was republican, and did not institute a contest because he did not believe he could

OBJECT OF THE COURT HOUSE ASSEMBLY. W. H. Hunter, a republican member of the Court House Legislature testifies that without the seating of Chishoim, Baker and Miller, who held no certificates of election in the Court House Senate. there was no quorum in that body; the principal object of the organization of the Court House Assembly was to elect Spencer; the party leaders arged that the election of Spencer was a party necessity. Hinds and Spencer were intimate, they occupied the same rooms in the Madison House; Hinds was considered Spencer's casnier and agent; it was understood that the iederal patronage of the State was to be divided among the members of the Legislature who supported Spencer; Spencer promised me the appointment of Consul to Alexandria, Egypt, which had already been filled by a man from Utics, N. Y.

Q. Do you know of any money having been used to secure the votes of any member of the General Assembly for Senator Spencer ? A. I know that lanuary Maull, a colored member from Lownges scunty, received \$26; ne stated to me that Carson. another member from that county, received \$75' and that Senator Jones, from the same county, received \$200, which he stated was a fund for reimpursing them for money expended in the

Henry Cochran, Postmaster at Selma and a member of the Court House Assembly, testifies that he voted for Spencer, and that he suose. quently received the appointment of Postmaster. SPENCER DISPENSES PEDERAL PATRONAGE.

M. D. Brainerd, formerly Clerk or the Montgomery Circuit Cours, testified that Spencer gave him money, with which he "kept wines and oighrs for Spencer's friends in a room in the Madison House, and that he originated the plan of organizing a separate or Court Boule Assembly, and of arresting members to prevent a quorum of the lawful or Capitol Logislature, which Alexander White pronounced "smart" when he was con suited about it. He was asked, "flow many of the Court House Assembly have regeived federal appointments since Spencer's efection to the Senate?" and answered: Calvin Goodles, Collector of Customs, port of Mooile; A. P. Wilson, Postmaster, Montgomery Ala.; J. W. Deneen, Postmaster, Demopolis, Ala.; Henry Cochran, Postmaster, Seima, Ala.; P. G. Clarke, Special Agent Post Office Department; - Goldsty, Route Agent Post Office Department; N. S. McAfee, United States District Attorney George N. Duskin, United States District Attornes; John Bruce, United States District Judge; - Baker, United States District Marshal: C. W. Dustan, United States Treasury Agent; W. R. Chishour, United States Inspector of Customs; J. N. Pennington, Governor of Dakota; Lewis E. Parsons, United States District Judge, at present Assistant District Attorney for prosecution of Ku Kluz cases. These are all toat I can remember at this time.

Henry C. Thrower testified :-- it was stated that Spencer could not be elected unless Goodloe went sver to the Court House Assembly and supported

spencer could not be elected unless Goodies went sver to the Court House Assembly and supported limit he was a long time making up his mind which Legislature he would join; he was finally addred to go over, as was stated to me, by promaes of being made Collector of the port of Mobile, which office he now holds.

Q. Do you know of any other persons who were it Monigomery using their influence to secure spencer's election who have since received ledical appointments? A. I do; Louis M. Mayer, Frank v. Anderson, d. Ray Myers.

Q. More Go these parties reside? A. H. Ray Myers resides in canada, the other two in soolie. Q. At the time of spencer's election by the Court House Assembly what position, it ans, did you sold? A. I as Cuited States Inspector of Customs at wobie; a domaind was make upon avery federal office-nonder in the Custom house familiary in the first standing that it they did not pay they would be turned out of office; it was stated that General Spencer had sent here for money, and must have it.

Q. Why was the levy made upon isderal efficered outsets of the sent here for money, and must have it.

Q. Why was the levy made upon isderal effice holders A. It was understood these offices were under Spencer's control and the officers conin be removed at his pleasure.

Q. What was spencer's necessity for money at this time? A. It was understood that he seeded the money to carry the Legislature to elect nim.

Q. How much of uyon pay and now much was assessed to you? A. I did not pay; they just took it; there were two or turce assessments; \$40 at one time, \$20 at another; I think \$15 at another; I signed voucher for \$120 to \$124; at the time I was assessed \$20 iroceived on the voucher for \$120; at the time I was assessed \$20 iroceived on the voucher for \$120; at the time I was assessed \$20 iroceived on the voucher for \$120; at the time I was assessed \$20 iroceived on the voucher for \$120; at the time I was assessed \$20 iroceived on the voucher for \$120; at the time I was assessed \$20 iroceived on the voucher f

and by acceptor, as here were chara-uid pay liberally for the postitions. P. Southworth, formerly United States Dis-torney, testified:—Spencer was considered republicans in Alzdama as the chief dis-of federal Datronage, and it was known

that be favored those only who contributed to his personal preferment or adhered to his personal fortunes; after his election by the Court House Assembly it was a known fact that those who not amed lederal appointment or employment in Alabama were those who had assisted in his election, and the ome listances, those who had voted for him or after ward sustained his cause in the comunical or farsion Legislature; for instance, Wilson was made Post master at Monigomery, Cochran at Stana, Goodhoe was made Collector of the Part of Monie; the brother of Miller Schausor from Eutler and Crenshaw, who and the cones with Santial, a Softenman, first from Scotland, and then not naturalized, and quite an inexperienced youth, he much over twenty-one years of age, was made Deputy Collector or the Port of Monie; Chissolm, who was a conscript member of the Scotland, who was a conscript member of the Scotland, who was a conscript member of the Scotland of the Court House Assembly, but never took his seat in the fusion Legislature, was given a place in the Custom House; General Busian was appointed Chief Special Treasury Agent at Mobie, and still holds the office; George M. Doskin was appointed District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama; it hon, Nick McAfee was appointed to succeed Judge Minnis as District Attorney of the Middle and Northern districts of Alabama, and now holds the office.

Storty Op A Spencer Osganizem.

James S. Perria tostified that in July, 1872, he was made Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue through George E. Spencer's influence; that he was appointed in order to assist in organizing the republican lagity, and to aid in Spencer's rejection to the United States Senate by assisting in securing the election of members to the Legislature in the Rands of the republican senators.

Q. Was there anything done by General Spencer or his irlands previous to the general election by which they hoped to secure a majority of republican members and the selection and certained until the Legislature was organize

Q. Alterward was this plan acted upon, and, if

O, where and when and was none? A. The Marengo county members were arreaded while on their way to Monsgomery abselms, and were carried by way of Meridian, Miss., to Abbile (out of the direct route by Montgomery), where they warved an examination, gave bonds and were carried by way of Meridian, Miss., to Abbile (out of the direct route by Montgomery), where they warved an examination, gave bonds and were released; no Indectment was a very found against them and there was no further prosecution; I do into tink it was every found against them and there was no further prosecution; I do into tink it was every the control of the republican members hesitated to go into the Court House Assembly or threatened to leave; it so, what inducements were offered then to take soats therein or to remain? A. Thomas D. McKassy hesitated to go into that body because he stared it to be inlegal on account of a want or a quorum in the Sonate, and that he believed the capitol the legal place of assombling; Mayer and I induced him to go there, because we stated it would be the salvation of the republican party, and we also promised him to secure him the office of Meigner and Gauger of Customs at the port of Moulle; we were authorized to make the port of Moulle; we were authorized to make the port of Moulle; we were authorized to make the port of Moulle; we were and go to the Capitol; is aw thimore, of sumter, come out or Hinds' room with \$500 in his hands; he said to me this was the amount; lasked him what he was going to do with hi; he said it was for Black; I remarked that the disease was becoming injectious and must be stopped.

Q. Whist did you mean by disease? A. Whenever a member of the Court House Assembly and the allows were were in the court him to a second the second in the second him to be stopped.

Q. Wilst did you mean by disease? A. Whenever a member of the Court House Assembly and heard member of the Court House Assembly and in load of them in the second him to the second him to the second him to the second him to the sec

House Legislature had the strongest claim to legality.

Q. Were means used to get any other demo-cratic memoers from the Capitol Legislature for the purpose just stated; it so, what were the means and who were the members?

means and who were the members?

DBUGGING A DEMOCRAT.

A. Yes; Whiliam Stritching, or Washington county; I went to Hinds and got \$20 from sim, teiling him I wanted to invegle Stribbling and other members of the Capitol; It was the purpose to set this be not the Capitol; It was the purpose to set this be but a bait so that we could get them there again, and, at the proper time get up a game and get them drunk and keep them away from the Legislature; I went to the Exchange and lost the money in playing power with Stribbling and M Hagh (another democratic member) in Stribbling's from: I prelonged the game for some time, in order to be acceptable if they had a tase for card playing; I lost more than the \$20, mying my due bill for the bainnee; I found that Stribbling in go the defining took no further stock; Lou Mayer, George Ellison and i, after I communicated this to Hinds, went up to the top story of the Madison House; Hinds came up where we all were and gave Lou Mayer \$100, who gave it to George Ellison, iemarking to Hinds, "it these settlews can't work S ribbling no body can;" this was the evening before Spancer's election.

Q. How did you use this money? A. We went to

body can;" this was the evening before Spencer's election.

Q. How did you use this money? A. We went to the Rialic, a gambling saloon, and deorge Ellison brought Striobing in to the bar, where we took a brought Striobing in to the bar, where we took a drink; I cailed not beer; they called nor a different drink; I saw the clerk handling two or three different bottles, and I leared that sometaing was wrong and left Striobing with Ellison; from the manufaction of the bottles by the clerk in mixing Stribbling's arink I pre-cred to go no further in the matter; Ellison took Stribbling of, felling me he would fix him; I saw nothing of Stribbling for several days, but the next merning Ellison took me Stribbling was all right and we need not give ourselves any further trouble about him; we succeeded in keeping him away from the Capitol Legislanure as long as It was desired by the friends of Spencer.

ceeded in keeping him away from the Capitol Leginature as iong as it was desired by the friends of Spencer.

F. Titcomb, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Capitol Assembly, estiles that the day an election for United States senator was to take place he found Stribbling in the room over the Riairo sauom ising, on a soia unconscious; ne went for a payacian, who came and promounced Mr. stribbling possoned by an opiate; he procured assistance and had Stribbling who stribbling prosoned by an opiate; he procured assistance and had Stribbling was sick for several weeks aiterward.

James A. Fremon, the physician who was called to see Stribbling, testifies that he found him under the influence of an opiate, which had evidently been mixed with whiskey he had been drinking; he was in a dangerous condition and could not possibly have attended properly to any business, either month or physical, for at least two days.

Q. Wo was regarded as the dispenser of lederal patronage pending Spencer's election as Seda or?

A. Senator Spencer.

Q. What contributions were levied, if any, for pointman purposes upon federal office-holders? A. From Re to ten per cent were ievied upon the monthly salaries of lederal office-holders? A. From Re to ten per cent were ievied upon the monthly salaries of lederal office-holders? Increasing the state Republican Executive Committee, but I never saw any of it and do not know what became of it.

Q. Why was it the office-holders submitted to the contributions mentioned? A. Recause their tenure of office depended on Spencer's will.

Q. Way ond the office-holders submitted to the contributions mentioned? A. Recause their tenure of the state, was the surport support Spencer so unalimously? A. Because a navorant way to retain their positions.

Q. De you know of troops having been brought into the Krate inst page.

their positions.

Q. Do you know of troops having been brought nice the State just before the general election in into the State just before the general election in 1872 for the purpose of influencing voters? Instantation. A. Troops were brought here at that time for

the sliered purpose of protecting the Internal Revenue officers in the performance of their du-ties; this was the estensible enject, but the real

object was to parade troops through the country, with United States Marshals having pretended warrants, and exhibiting them for the purpose of intimidating and driving persons from the country; these warrants were taken by the marshals into neighborhoods, and exhibited to hersons who would inform the partie that the marshal was a ter taem; they would then leave the country or get out of the way; the "warrants" were simply papers folded, with no writing on the inside, but names were on the outside, on the folds; Spenier wrote to Majer that he had procured treops to be under the control of the Revenue officers, and Mayor informed me of the fact; acting on this information. I made a requisition for troops, and proceeded with them and the marshal was had I have indicated.

proceeded with them and the margan was had lines operatened warrants, and exhibited them as I have indicated.

Q. Was there any outrage upon which this requisition was based, or was there any necessity for traops for protection of officers? A. There was no real necessity for the frops.

Q. Was there any pretended or alleged necessity—if so, state what it was? A. There was; I saut a hole in my hat with my own pistol, and wrote to Lou H. Mayer that I had been fired upon by men in ambush and K. K. K.'s, which he ferfectly understood was not the case by a previous understanding; I had the froops with me at that time; I was in advance and out of their sight when I shot the hole in my hat; I ran back and deployed the troops awkirmisners, and we advanced upon the supposed K. K. K.'s with an intropidity that reflected credit upon the troops, who knew no better than that there was a real loc before them.

Q. Why did you do this? A. It was to satisfy the department at Washing on that the presence of troops was necessary, and to prevent their recall.

Q. Was this reported to the department at

of troops was necessary, and to prevent their recall.

Q. Was this reported to the department at Washington as a real outrage? A. It was; I saw it mentioned in several Northern papers.

Q. Were the troops retained? A. They were kept by me as long as they could be made use of as a political machine.

Q. Who reported this pretended outrage to Washington? A. I make a report to Mayer, and he reported to Washington?

Q. In whose interest were you and Mayer acting? A. In George E. Spencer's, to secure a Legislature that would elect him to the United States senate at all hazards.

Q. What connection did Spencer have with the execution of this plan of operations? A. He was acquainted with our plan of operation. And was instrumental in having troops placed at our disposal to carry out the saint.

Where Spencer got Troops.

The following letter, by Spencer, was put in evidence:—

Decarda, Ala, Oct. 22, 1872.

The following letter, by Spencer, was put in evidence:—

Decarca, Aia, Oct. 22, 1872.

My Dran Barneri-I have jost returned from Lemiville, where i have been to see General Terry afout troups for Aiabama. I have had a company of cavairy to Livinesion, a deacemment to Piecens country, a company of intanity to baten, a company to Demonoits and a company to leais station. Russell county; aiso a squadrom of cavairy to report to Marshal thomas, at limit ville. I wish Randoph, Departy United States Marshal would use the company at Opelina in making arrests to Indiapone, andoth and Calborne countries as —— suggests. I will be in Monigomery thursday morning to attend the meeting of the state Committee. I would go sconer, but comict, as it is important I should say here to morrow. I wish you would go to failadega and block that game. I must not, however, be known in the matter. The thops heard any allow make. Come in their respective places in two downwards all be in their respective places in two downwards. In the navial ready arready arrived. In histo. Truly yours.

General Hegly, United States Marshal, Was

Geoffal Heaty, United States Marshal, was asked:—After the May term of the Court in 1872 were you aware of any attempts to resist the process of the United States Courts by the people of the counties of Randolph, Claiborne and Tallapousa, or of that part of the States Healy answered, "I was not." That is to say, the region was at peace after May, 1872, according to the United States Marshal, but in October Spencer writes that he has just ordered troops down and wants arrests made.

was at lease after May, 1872, according to the United States Marshal, but in October Spencer writes that he has just ordered troops down and wants arrests made.

Barber was asked:—

Q. De you know these letters to be genuine? A. I know Spencer's handwriting; they are written and sizned by him, and bear the imprint of his soul or motioused by him.

Q. I notice in the letter of October 22, 1872, the extression, "I wish Randolph, Deguty United States Marshal, would use the company at Opelika in making arres s in Tailapoosa, Randolph and Canborne as — suggests." Will you expain the meaning of this expression? A. I received a letter from Randolph county pefore the date of these letters, suggesting that it troops be sent thio the counties barned, that enough lear of acrest to secure the election of republican representatives from those counties; I communicated those holes to Spencer, and the letter of October 22 was in really to that letter; the special friends of Spencer were C. C. Sheets, Momber of Congress; Colonel W. H. Betts, D. C. Watting, J. J. Hinds, anready mentioned; Hon, Charles Peiham. A. R. Baker, present United States Marshal, Northern District of Alabama, and mysel; seeds at the money necessary to secure Spencer's election it was informed in our conferences that all the money necessary to secure Spencer's election was provided and to the nanagement of Spencer's election was provided and to the nanagement of the counties the Lewades county delegation, except Hunter, were disaffected and would not be present one one of Spencer, and would thereby deceat his election, there not being a sufficient number lett on Jint builded and to the fight before his election the town of Sepacer's election the fight before his election the section of Sepacer is the time. I was instructed to inform senator young to the case; but not knowing before is the time. I was instructed to inform senator county delegation in the Court House Assemble; we ascertained upon his bolding the Lowness county delegation in the Court House As his election, there not being a sufficient number lett on joint builds to elect a sensitor; we were minimed that \$2,000 had been raised to disaffect tuese members, and that the money was sucject to the order of Senator Jones, which was afterward ascertained not to be the case; but not knowing before a the time I was instructed to inform senator Jones that we had \$2,500, subject to his order conditioned upon his boilding the Lownness county delegation in the Court flouse Assembl; we ascertained that Jones was attending a colored buil, and sent J. N. Beaco, a government detective, to interview Jones and report; Sandy Bynum, John C. Hendrix and myself were selected to watch the Lowndes county representatives in the Low (Secopt inducer) such as the Low (Second inducer) such as the low of the Low (Second inducer) such as the low of the Low (Second ind was to watch the representatives all hight, which I did; just before any Daniel Norwood, Assistant Segeant-at-Ams, came out of the house where they were staying; I gave him \$5 to go in and wake up Carson and Manil and tell them I wanted to see them; they came out and I invited them to the Madison House, where breakmat had been ordered by Sens or spenier for their especial benedit; I then went to Senator spenier's room and informed him that I had them; he told me to bring them up to his room, which I did; I told Carson and Manil, two of the representatives inom how modes, that Spencer had made up his mind to give them an ap, on meat; Spencer was present, and promised them route agencies—one, I tolink, on the Western Raincad; I don't know where the other was: the promise was made in my presence; during the night, while on watch, I leit Bynum on watch, and went to Spencer's room and suggested to min to send to Lowndes for Bryant, who came the next morning, whe I understand, received \$500 from Hinds; this seemed to fix the Lowndes county celegation all right; the Legislature convends that morning; the Lowndes members were present and votes for Spencer; we were trying to defeat a quorum of the Capitol Legislature constantly; I was given to understand we had defeated a quorum by the disaffection of a man named Manch, whom finds had informed me had defeated a quorum by the disaffection of sun-ontractor, thereby increasing the pay from \$500 to 500; I was given to understand we had defeated a quorum by the washing the pay from \$500 to 500; I was given to understand by the managers it mean by the "managers" the persons herefologie shoken on as having charge of Spencer's election; that we had nothing to feater from Representative Keily (another democratic member of the Caritol Assembly).

Moses S. Foote, banker, of Mobile, testifed to having make advances to Asyer, United States Assessor to the companion of the same time companion of the same time companion of the same time to be companion of the same time companion of th

similar request was made the citowing monta upon the same character of paper, but was declined.

4. What were your reasons for declining the second request? A. Two reasons—first, he said it was to send men into the country for political purposes, that they intended to carry the Sinte for Grant and S. cheer; second, I was satisfied inst payvols certified and sworn to thirty days before they were due was uniawin; I called Mayer's attention to that fact and asked him what he meant by such conduct; he replied, "I know west I am doing, and have the approval of the department."

Sirrectures for spencer's ciection, about a month, Mr. Robert Bafber told me that he had done a heap of work for Spencer's diection, about a month, Mr. Robert Bafber told me that he had done a heap of work for Spencer's diection, about a month, Mr. Robert Bafber told me that he had done a heap of work for Spencer's diection, about a month and day, and to at Scencer has promised him to have him appointed United States Marshal as soon as General Hedley's term expired, which he had roceived several letters from spencer, in which Spencer at a cd there was no dout of his getting the appointment, and o rest casy during the next year; Barber not having received the appointment, and if rom certain actions of Spencer which led him to believe that he would not mith his promises and was acting treatherously, had dawed him (Barber) to be very mad with seencer, and, therefore, wrote him some very harsh letters. In which led alm to believe that he would not mith his promises and was acting treatherously, had caused him (Barber) to be very mad with seencer, and, therefore, wrote him some very harsh letters. In which led alm to believe that he would not mith his promises and was acting treatherously, had caused him (Barber) to be very mad with seencer, and, therefore, wrote him some very harsh letters. In which he stated Spencer knew cetter than

to go back on him entirely; in reply to these let-ters. Spencer sent him an appointment to an office in the Mobile Custom House, by which he was to draw his pay as an officer of the Custom omice in the Mobile Custom Rouse. By which he was to draw his pay as an officer of the Custom House and still remain at Montgomery and rehear no service; that his pay would help him provide for his manily until something better should furn up; flatber then remarked to me that Spencer expected to keen him quiet by intowing this little crumo of an office into his bands, but the would find himself mistaken in the man he was dealing with; I saw a letter from Goodloe, the Collector of the Port of mobile, after Rather said he had written spencer, in which he enclosed a form of an application for the appointment, with the usual stipsianious, which application was to make his application for the appointment, with the usual stipsianious, which application was to appear as an original from Barber, without any suggestion from Goodloe, and, when made out, send it to Goodloe, and was received ne would arrange the baisnee; that there was no becessity for him (farber) to come to Mobile, but that when the month expired he would send him the blanks for him to sign and he would send aim his pay.

THE EDWIN FORREST ESTATE.

THE DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING ITS SETTLE-MENT-THE ACTOR'S HOME-EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA. June 14, 1875. The interest which surrounds the gloomy life of Edwin Forrest, the great tragedisn, who became nothing more than a lonely old man, living in soiltary grandeur in his desolate-looking mansion on Broad street, was lately revived by the presen atton in the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia this morning of the first report of Mr. John J. Ridgeway, Jr., the auditor appointed by that Court to settle the accounts of the executors. The report is very voluminous, giving the will and codicals of Mr. Forrest, the extent and condition of his real estate in Penusylvania, New York, Kentucky and Michigan, his personal estate in New York and Pennsylvania, the work which is being done by Mr. Daniel Dougherty and Mr. James Oakes, the executors, and the pocultar difficulties which attend the carrying out of the will of the tragedian. With the exception of a recent letter in the HERALD almost nothing has been published as to the condition of the great actor's estate, and much inquiry has been made as to the probabilities of establishing the "Home" for actors which Mr. Forrest contemplated in his will. It is believed, therefore, that a few extracts from this report of

therefore, that a few extracts from this report of Mr. Riageway will be found interesting. Speaking of the embarra-sting position of the executors are auditor stays:

THE EXECUTORS' DISPICULITES.

The position of the executors was peculiar by reason of the provisions of the will and their relations with the testator prior to bis death. They were nis chosen infimants for 4 long period of his life, and as he himself inductes in his will, he was considered that his wishes as expressed to them would be sacredly carried out. The duties devolving upon them resulting from the above and the condition of sifars upon the death of Mr. Forest have been unusua, and required services outside of the oralizary routing of such positions. The executors have been outlaged to assume responsibilities which strangers to Mr. Forrest would have refused to understage and would not have been called upon to perform the litimate knowledge which they had from constant increases with Mr. Forrest and acquantance with his characteristics rendered them poculiarly solicitous that his estart shound by administered as he would desire if he were able to participate in the management; and we encircumstances have occarred which he could not have anticipated they have been obliged to act as they believed to be most in accordance with his known desires. The sole resultary legatee, "the Forrest H.me," has been constantly consulted when such accasions have struck, it being the only party legatly interested, and is cutterly satisfied with the action of the executors throughout.

ariseh, it being the only party locally interested, and is centurely eatheded with the action of the executors throughout.

The first of the extraordinary duties thrust agon the executors was occasioned by the lire in the iterary in the town remdence of the decedent. In this room was occuratined his books, and hers Mr. Forest spent almost his curret time within in the house. There was also in other parts of the house a fine collection of pictures, paintings and engravings and statary, worth many thousands of deliars, gathered together by the testator, and which he desired should be placed in the "Home." There were many other valuable articles in the house in which he desired should be placed in the "Home." There were many other valuable articles in the house in which he died, which were to go to the "forme." Besides the loss of the most valuable portion of the library and damage to all the books by water, the house itself was induced to the exist of \$2.112. This expension restoring the omitting was pain out of the insurance moneys, \$10,000, which sum was at the which of the decedent should be carried out and his library should so as directed. For or his it became necessary to roomat those books sufficiently preserved to be worthy or such expense and to replace shows to tailly destroyed. Accordingly, estimates were obtained to the lowest bilder.

The "tome" not yet olding in a condition to receive them the "Shakespeareains" has not as yet been restored, but it is the hiteation of the executors to do so as soon as the proper time arrives. He item to binding amounts to \$4.00.

THE CLAIM FOR DOWSE.

The history of Forrest's marriage to and divorce from Camarine N. Sinciar are given fully, and the staims of that lady for dower largely entered

of the New York Coder—the absolute power of alleration of the New York Coder—the absolute power of alleration shall be be superinded by any timination of conclusions of the lives in being at the erection of the cetate." And it was declared that the lands exchanted to the State in consequence there and because, in addition, the device was to a corporation, and for a charity was argest by coinned for Mrs. Inleady that is the relation was admitted, and a settlement in rail with her were made, no difficulty would be footing in processing an act or acts of the ceneral Assembly of New York which was argest that the superior of the ceneral Assembly of New York which would be install to proceed an effort would be made to acree the state to exchest, a course which would not finure the winow, as such exchanged which would not finure the winow, as such exchanged render them copies of leing obtained at the more reality. There exertainly does not seem muon strength in the objection to the validity of the will upon the around above stated authousit the executors were alterned by the control of the will the second of the control, the reality and the will there was no sequence in the first them to develop the second quoted; but on the contrary, the tractices and executors were alterned to the estate the measure of no lite as required, and the himself of the measure of no lite as required, and the himself of the measure of no lite as required, and the himself of destruction.

However this might have been declifed, it offered another obstate to the armself of no lite as required and the himself of the realist was premiptive soon to a start of deckar, and offering, on the other hand, it accounts to the estate the measure of no lite as required another obstate to the armself of the will be a state of the contract of the contra

THE CENTENNIAL

The Feeling in the Southern States.

FRATERNITY AND ENTHUSIASM.

THE DEAD PAST BURIED.

Undoubtedly one of the most valuable and grati-

RICHMOND, Va., June 12, 1875.

fying results of the American Centennial celebrations that have taken place and which are to take place has been, and will be, the creation of a bond of national fraternity between the different sections that will swallow up the dead issues of the war, and which all the political agitations of the future can never again disturb. To this conclusion we have confidently arrived after a careful canvass of the utterances of the various sections of our country, and after noting a number of happy incidents of recent date which show how unanimons is the sentiment of peace and national pride among all sections, and especially among the soldiers of the late war. Prominent among these incidents may be noted the reception of the speeca of gailant federal General Rartlett (who lost a leg in the late war), made at Concord. The General has become since the war a resident of Richmond, and at the celebration at Concord he made an admirable and manly speech, defending the good saith of the ex-Con sederates in their protestations of loyalty to the Union. Upon his return to Richmond about 250 prominent officers of the "lost cause" serenaged him, and thanked him for his "courageous and manly defence" of their loyalty. In his reply he spoke to the effect that the Southern people were mis aken if they thought for a moment that it required any courage to tell the people of the North that the people of the South were true to their promises, as they were only too glad to hear it, and what was more, to believe it. The effect of this was as beneficial as that of the speech at Concord. A correspondent of the HERALD has recen'ly made a tour through some of the Southern States, and while there has endeavored to gain the ideas of the intelligent people upon the subject of the coming Centennial celebration, with regard to the effect upon the sectional feelings of the people. IN ALABAMA

there has recently been about a complete rev-

olution of sentiment. The deseat of the Force bill,

the revelations of the Spencer Investigating Committee, and the relief from that Southern nightmare-the lear of mulitary rule-have all tended to reinspire hope and good feeling to an extent that is very readily perceptible. A very prominent business man or Mobile said to your cerrespondent, "Indeed, it has always been a source or wonder and pain to me that our people were so greatly misunderstood at the North and abroad. As late as this last February I had begun to despair that this generation could ever recover from the misrepresentations that had been heaped upon it, and that it would pass away maligued and misgoverned. Had the proposed measures in Congress been adopted last winter, for the so-called "more efficient government" of the Southern States lately in rebellion, I should have given up all hope for an era of national good feeling, and I should have felt that Alabama was irrevocably lost; but with their defeat and the general expressions of satisfaction thereat, coming from all parts of the North, arose a new and most pleasurable hope. You have asked me about the feeling of my people regarding the approaching Centennial. You must remember that, in the midst of our recent political trials, we had lost interest in, and almost sight of these proposed joinfications. You could hardly expect a people constantly harassed by Congressional interference, constantly learing the return of military rule and constantly being maligned to take much interest in such things. How could a people who had been ometally stamped by their own government Executive, through his mintary emissary, as "banditil, thieves and murderers," rejoice that a government with such an Executive had been established by the events of a hundred years ago. Fortunately, however, the representatives of the Northern peoply and their press came to the rescue, and from the day that Congress recused to indorse any such verdict our better feelings began to gain the ascendancy. Our papers had before that taken but little notice of these celebrations; but after the Mecklen urg and Concord celebrations, where so much good feeling was displayed, and where so much was said calculated to heal up even our most recent wounds, our interest was aroused. The invitations from Boston, so cordially extended to the Southern people to be present at the Bunker Pill celebration, were well appreciated, and would be as cordially accopted were it not for the fact that our means are too limited. Many of our milltary organizations, composed mostly of ex-Confederares, would ginely go under the old flag and take part in the exercises with the old federal spirit; but our boys have to work hard for a mere living now, and could spare neither the time nor means necessary for the trip. But the sentiment is all the same, and they will cordially respond to every patriotic sentiment uttered there, so long as the are recognized as true and loyal Americans. As

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL. there are many who will take part in that. We have been unable as jet to render any very substantial aid; but there is every prospect that we will render our presence and aid to the luliest extent of our ability. It will be a very important affair for America in every way, and all sections should strive to make it a success."

From conversations with other prominent men in different professions your correspondent was convinced that the above was a time account of the thinking, intelligent people of Alabama, and, in fact, of that whole section.

in soure carolina.

If we may judge by the spirit displayed in Charles ton, there is an enthusiasm on the subject. The people are auxious to give to the country a forcibie example of the reunion of the North and South by a most enthusiastic and traternal meeting between the sons or those old political antipodes of the Union, South Carolina and Massacausetts, at Bunker Hill. The Washington Light Intantry, from Cuarleston, with many prominent citizens, will attend. They are warmly interested also in the Phindelphia Centennial, and it ested also in the Paliadophia centennia, and its may here be remarked that the impetus given to take leeding by these minor and preliminary celebrations is very great. As a gentleman of Charleston lemarked, "We are beginning to find out that the people of the North mean what they say and seem desirous of proving their words by their actions. It becomes us to meet them haif whole country."

IN GEORGIA

war, and the results will be incalculable to the whole country."

In ground in appreciation of these demons rations and their good effects. One impetuous young fellow in Atlants exclaimed in a crowd, "Why, yes, Pd go in a minute if I could I wish I ey hav had the horran' five years ago, I could have gone them. And if I should meet that I she that shot me at Cold Harbor Pd ilmp up to the bar with blim and take a drink on the strength of the tentennial," in Georgia there is also a growing inferest in the independence Centennial, the people seeming every day to appreciate more and more the importance of having their products and industries represented at that great exhibition. This state has met with greater success in her industries since the war than berhaps any other State in the Union, and hence the people see the importance of representing this fact at the national award of industry and enterprise.

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT

people see the importance of representing this fact at the national award of indusity and enterprise.

A CHARACTERISTIC INCIDENT
cocurred at Augusta which is worth relating here, A party of young men were discussing in a saloon the action of the ex-confederates in Arkansas and Tennessee in Joining with the federals is a joint decoration of the actions? graves. The general sentiment was that of approval. This was liner-rupted by the appearance of a very pompous and well dressed man who was addressed as "Major." When he had "onderstood the question" he delivered nimself, with a degree of deliberation and pomposity, worthy of "Pretty" Coraking, of the following "doration":—"Gentlemen, eef I could go among those graves and choese from among them those of the galant soldiers, who, like ourselves, went out to fight for what they thought right, I would strew them with flowers willingly, but I cannot strew the graves of the fireling Durch and frish who came over to this country to fight us merely for the large bountles offered by the state and lederal governments. I has tragic

tone of voice) would see them damned before I would put a rose leaf over their firreseting corses." "Yes; but, Major, if you are going to slop over each grave and get at the dead many record you can hever expect to demonstrate charity or traternal feeling between the hying soldiers of the North and South. And anothet thing—How many dead substitutes couldn't you find among sour her prayes, whose memories are honored equally with our gallant volunteers! Among the dead of my register it is a lubberly, selfish wagon muster, who was killed by a stray shell in the rear, while plundering the deserted Yankee camps at Coid Harron. On Decoration Day he gets just as many flowers on his grave all any of the boys who were killed in the charge to the front. And yet that man would have gone over to the other side in a minute but for the lact that he had such a soft place. By the oy, Major, what position did you occupy?"

Major (rather subduet)—"I was chief commission!"
"Oh! that settles it! Boys let's have a drink and herealter we'll never docurate the graves of any federals unless they be those of dead commis-

sary in striggade."

"Oh! that settles it! Boys let's have a drink and hereafter we'll never docorate the graves of any federals unless they be those of dead commissaries." The "Major" joined in the laugh that followed with as much neartibes; as a wound up wan figure, but nevertances expressed his determination of attending the Centennia.

IN NORTH CAROLINA

the success of the Freent Meckivinderg anniversary has almost set the staid and conservative people of the Old North State with about centennials, and it has were able to do so they would attend every one in a body. They have seen from notical experience the good results of such meetings, and their American pride has been fully

attend every one in a body. They have seen from attend every one in a body. They have seen from nettal experience the good results of such meetings, and their American pride has been fully aroused by the general aftention attracted by their joilification over the brave deciaration of their ancestors in behalf of our common independence. They have already given warm expressions in approval of our great contemnal, and the spirit is greatly on the increase.

In vibrality

there is a general desire on the part of the soldiery to be present at Bunker hill, but they, fixe and the rest of the Southern young men, are too impecumous to do so, the Noriok Buses Arthery, a spiendid organization, will attend, and the Richmond Commandery, Enghts Templars, will take over a hundred of the best men of Richmond to be the guests of their old richads, the De Molay Commandery, of Boston. Thus will the old Dominion to well represented. It was proposed at one time, in a quiet way, to gather together a hundred ex-Consecrate veterans, who should organize memselves, and ask Pickett, Fitz dight, lee, or some other well known fighter, to command them in an invasion upon the hearts of the people of Massacousets; but, upon generalized in the short time left them to prepare. The organizations that go, however, will be amply able to represent Virgina's good will on the occasion. The live men are gradually falling into hime in the subject of the Philadelphia Centennia, and the press is warming toward is. The great and growing mineral resources of the State, and her importance in the sisterhood of the Union, render it necessary that she should be well represented at the great exhibition. Her next Legislature (to be elected this fall) will doubtiess be composed of more progressive men than the less; and then Virginia's indorsement of the Centennia, and the mere resolutions of co-operation than the mere resolutions of co-operation. and then Virginia's indursement of the Centennial will be put in some more tangible form than the mere resolutions of co-operation bassed four years ago. The views above briefly given from the different States have been gathered from men of intelligence and representative character, and any one who travels through the South and takes the trouble to inquire among this class will soon become convinced that the Southern people are desirous of meeting the Northern people fraternally in these celebrations and of joining wifet inem cordsally in demonstrations that will descrot sectional prejudice and an past animesity in the sessie to promote national wood and industry, and incluence throughout the land a national and lasting pride in our common moster, America.

WILL MURDER OUT ?

HOW A RHODE ISLAND ROYAL ARCH MASON WAS MURDERED-"DON'T, JOE, DON'T !"-WHERE IS HENRY MERTON?

Information reached a HERALD representative yesterday which leaves no doubt that Captain Caivin G. Cahoone, a distinguished citizen of Providence, R. L. was fourly murdered and not growned a year ago in the River St. Lawrence, near trois Rivières. There is a definite clew to the supposed murderer, a complete chain, indeed, with the exception of a single link. This link dan only be supplied by the presence of a man named Henry Merton, wno, at the time of the tragedy, was in company with the murdered captain and the suspected murderer.

THE DETAILS of the case, as given by an ex-United States secret service officer, are as follows, the facts being vouched for by the deceased's brother, Mr. E. R. Cahoone, a merchant of this city and residing in Newark, N. J. :-

Early in June, 1874, there started from Providence, R. I., the Androscoggin Fishing Club, numbering about ten persons, "down East." The officers of the club were Dr. Brick, of Keene, N. H., President; George Greene, Vice President; L. M. Tuayer, Treasurer; Captain C. G. Cahoone, Sec'etary. Except President Brick all belonged to Providence. There were also among the party J. Edward Allen,

Joseph W. Munroe and W. M. Greene. The wanderings of the crub for the first week or so appear to have developed nothing singular out of the common run of behormen's luck. At length they found themselves on board the steamer Montreal, which runs between Quebec and Montreal, and were passenvers on her the night of the lath of Juce and morning of the 14th. About one o'clock the starting ery of

"A MAN OVERBOARD!"

June and morning of the 14th. About one o'clock the starting cry of

"A MAN OVERBOARD!"

roused the dozing passengers. The pilot and stearaman of the Montreal saw a man noive forward on the deck of the vessel toward the bow apparently searching for sometimes. When hear the capstan and the larboard rais the man rose and put his hands on the rail and sometom tumbied overboard. The vessel was promptly stopped and a boat lowered, but no man could be found. Upon a searca among the passengers the only one found hissing was Captain Unhone. From the first there was no doubt but he was the man who had fallen overboard. But how he came to act as he did was a great myster; to his lirends. He was a man of marked intelligence and never known to have teen intoxicated. The arrivols spent the next two days in searching for the boop. It was believed the the searching for the boop. It was believed, where an inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Desilet. An examination of the body showed that decased was fricked with something sharp, probably the secanor's paddic wheel, on the face, head, arm and leg. The left side of the face was cleit open, as was the thing. The injury on the back of the head was different, however. It was a large, round lump. The saft was not broken. From the first it was considered on accidental drowning. The body was then removed to Providence, R. I., where it was oursed with mittary, Masonic and civic housers, the more moved to Providence, R. I., where it was oursed with mittary, Masonic and civic housers, the moved to Providence, R. I., where it was oursed with mittary, Masonic and civic housers, They fell there must somenow have been foun play. They communicated their suspicious to the Mayor and Crite of Police of Montreal, as well as to the extent of Police of Montreal, as well as to the extent of Police of Montreal, as well as to the extent of Police of Montreal, as well as to the extent of Police of Montreal, as well as to the extent of Police of Montreal, as well as to the extent of Police of Montreal, a

startling letter confirming their suspicious wai received :—

No. 3 Errectay Street, Boards, Mass. July 3, 1874.

Chief of Police, Moytness: —

Iran sens—i have just arrived here from Burde to unburden my breast which was oppressed me ever since the sad affair took pince of board the steamer Montreal—namely, the drowning of Mr. Cacoone is the St. i. awrence River on the morning of June 14. I old not mention anything at the time what I fliew about it, at it would have occaned me and my write in fins country, and we had made all preparations for an extended tour set Europe. But finding my cons. issues expressing me. I was compelled to return.

Now, as to the lates I was sitting with my wife on the deck of the M nireal on that is tal morning, in. I hoth of us overheard some angry disputes between two passengers, the vuices of whom led us to the conclusion that they were men. The night was ark and we could not see them, but one send to the other, appealingly. "Don't Joe, noof if the other replied, angrip, "old damn you I will." Immediately aftenward we heard ine cry of 'man overoward. 'who that man, 'Joe,' was we do no know, but from his voice we thought we recognized a man who had been very bottlepole on the party to which the unfortunate Mr. Chalone been jud.

If this, my knowledge of the energy of which the unfortunate Mr. Chalone we evering at the sad drowning sifiar, should be of any service at the induced over the body, invalid and wife are willing to take our outs. Your sirely, "He NITT J. Na ETTON." This letter greatly sirengthened the idea that R. Calone being been hit with a "outs." and

and drowning silare should be of any service at the under our oaths. Yours irally.

This letter greatly attengthened the idea that Mr. Cancone had been hit with a "oilly," and, being semi-unconscious when seen crawing up toward the bars had tumbled overhoard. But the difficulty was to discover who this "Joe" could be. There was a "Joe" on board among the fishing party, but it was impossible to conceive him gullty of the marderous how.

Since the recept of the Merton letter, the frends of Cahoone, aided by the Montrea authorities, have been upturning every stole in the matter. Quite recently the body was disintered, and upon gose examination it was found that the skull was fractured, though the skin was not crowen. Medical experts create the recture was the result of the evidence unearth d, some of which it is not deemed processing the given of which it is not deemed processing the given of that the was murdered. All efforts to find Mr. Merton have, however, railed, the is cong sought for everywhere, and it found will, it is believed, or able to formish the missing high in the evidence.

Captain Cahoone won his title and his shoulder straps in the late was. He was captain of the United Train of Arthlety, of Providence, and was a most accord memoer of the his heat branches of the Masonic Order, peng a Royal Arch Mason and a Knights Templar. He was one of the best